

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West.
All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

ADDRESS
Adopted by the American Party,
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as we were yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor flinched in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the misallied Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary prospects and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—of the time and to accomplish what ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed to the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreigner or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race, and whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech and of the press, the right of the people peacefully to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. The Union of Church and State must be preserved.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
- 10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire obedience to its provisions. It is above and beyond all other records of political records, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which could have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance removed. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intolerance, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

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JOSHUA TEVIS,
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OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.
RESIDENCE—East side Sixth, near Broadway.
June 8, 1857—ly.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend promptly to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.
March 30, 1857—4f.

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Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
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May 5, 1857—4f.

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April 9, 1856—4f.

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April 11, 1855—4f.

T. N. LINDSEY,
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WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near P. Switzer's, entrance on Washington street.
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—4f.

S. D. MORRIS,
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WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—w&twly.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERMILION, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 1, 1856—4f.

JOHN A. MONROE,
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WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State. Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used, or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 18, 1856—4f.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.
REFER TO
HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Frankfort, Ky.
HON. JAMES HARRIS, of Lexington, Ky.
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G. H. MONROE & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. J. LAYNE, Louisville, Ky.
July 28, 1857—4f.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
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PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.
They have established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.
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The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.
They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857—4f.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
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Dec. 7, 1856—4f.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telephone Office.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the County of Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business.
Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—4f.

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May 23, 1856—4f.

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Jan. 30, 1857—4f.

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Feb. 18, 1857—6m.

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May 30, 1856—4f.

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[Oct. 22, 1855.]

1857. SPRING TRADE 1857.
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April 1, 1857—4f.

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OF
C. PROAL,
61 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A large assortment of
Coach and Buggy Harness,
Wagon and Cart Harness,
SADDLES AND BRIDLES
Of every variety.
TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARRYING BAGS, LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE COVERS, &c.
All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in any line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Remember the Four Storey Store, Third Street, between Main and Market. [July 13, 1857—6m.]

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF FANCY ARTICLES,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
POMADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Drug Store.
COMBS
every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
DENTALGIC PREPARATIONS,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
FANCY SOAPS
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
FINE TOILET BOTTLES,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
FINE COLOGNE,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dec. 1, 1856.

WM. STROBRIDGE,
DEALER IN
VERMONT AND ITALIAN
MARBLE MONUMENTS
AND
GRAVE STONES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A large stock always on hand at the lowest prices.
June 8, 1857—3m.

STOVES! STOVES!!
[Illustration of a stove]
I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for yourself.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.
Tin Guttering and Spouting made and put up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of
Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing would make it to their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.
If you don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.
June 11, 1856—4f.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY.
DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.
HAVING taken this well known HOTEL the proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of the traveling public, especially the custom of his old friends while proprietor of the Frankfort Hotel. He hopes from his long experience in the business of hotel-keeping, his well known reputation as a caterer to the tastes of his guests, a sincere desire to please and accommodate, and by close application to business to merit and receive the patronage of visitors to the Seat of Government.
Frankfort, May 15, 1857—4f.
*The Louisville Journal and Democrat publish one month daily and three months weekly, and the Overland Reporter publish three months, and send bills to D. MERIWETHER.
H. F. SMITH, Clerk. R. F. HARRISON.
OWENS' HOTEL,
CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. F. SMITH, Proprietor.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Clerk. E. O'BANNON.
[April 15, 1857—4f.]

MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets
FRANKFORT, KY.
THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.
May 25, 1855.

BEN. LUCKETT.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Boston Courier.

An Unpublished Letter of Gen. Washington.

An eminent friend has furnished us with the original letter of Washington which is printed below. We do not find it in Mr. Sparks' volumes, and we have reason to believe it never has been published before. It is derived from the Madison manuscripts, and is one of the collection purchased of Mr. Todd, a nephew of Mr. Madison, by Mr. J. C. McGuire, of the city of Washington. It is singular that the person entrusted with those manuscripts, and that Congress itself did not perceive the propriety of printing the letters addressed to Mr. Madison, as well as those written by him, when the appropriation was made for the publication of the Madison papers. The amount of this appropriation, we believe, was \$30,000. It is true the "job" might not have been found quite so profitable at the moment, if the writings had been properly edited and published, but, on the other hand, they would have possessed far more permanent interest, had the work comprised the letters of such persons as Mr. Madison was likely to hold correspondence with, and the remuneration would have been eventually greater, by an enhanced circulation.

The accompanying letter is highly characteristic of the great President. It is wise, far-seeing, patriotic, self-respecting, unselfish, ingenious, and modest. The sentiments it develops in regard to public affairs and public opinion and feeling, are as appropriate to our own times, and are as essential to be dwelt upon and enforced now, as they were in 1792. We print the letter with the more readiness, because of its unflinching devotion to the same anti-sectional principles, the *Courier* often finds itself subject to the animadversions of some of its contemporaries; but we are willing enough to be judged by a standard of doctrine and responsibility approved by Washington. The letter aids us in the formation of one important and interesting conclusion—that although Hamilton, as is generally supposed, may have drafted the Farewell Address, and given to it its clear, elegant, and affecting style, yet the prominent ideas of that grandest legacy ever made to a free people by its ruler, upon withdrawing from the cares of State, had been previously expressed by Washington himself, as they were conceived in his own noble and sagacious mind.

It is barely possible, although we are not aware of it if it be so, that this letter may have found its way into some public print heretofore. But, at all events, the publication of a document so profoundly interesting, is timely now and always, admits sentiments, evincing such deep reflection upon public affairs and such anxious care for the welfare of the country, can be never too much pondered by the American people.

MOUNT VERNON, May 20th, 1792.

My Dear Sir:

As there is a possibility, if not a probability, that I shall not see you on your return home; or, if I should see you, that it may be on the road, and under circumstances which will prevent my speaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon, I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests.

I have not been unmindful of the sentiments expressed by you in the conversation just alluded to; on the contrary, I have again and again revolved them, with thoughtful anxiety, but without being able to dispose my mind to longer continuation in the office I have now the honor to hold. I therefore still look forward to the fulfillment of my fondest and most ardent wish, to spend the remainder of my days (which I do not expect to be many) in ease and tranquility.

Nothing short of conviction that my dereliction of the chair of government (if it should be the desire of the people to keep me in it) would involve the country in serious disputes respecting the Chief Magistracy, and the disagreeable consequences which might result therefrom in the floating and divided opinions which seem to prevail at present, could, in any wise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed; and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure, is not of that cast, as to allow me to view the subject in this light.

Under these impressions then, permit me to reiterate the request I made to you at our last meeting—namely—to think of the propriety, time, and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the latter. In revolving this subject myself, my judgment has always been embarrassed. On the one hand, a previous declaration to return, not only carries with it the appearance of vanity and self-importance, but it may be construed into a manoeuvre to be invited to remain. And on the other hand, to say nothing implies consent; or, at any rate, would leave the matter in doubt, and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad, and unbecoming.

I would fain carry my request to you further than is asked above, although I am sensible that your compliance with it must add to your trouble; but as the recess may afford you leisure, and I flatter myself you have dispositions to oblige me, I will without apology, desire (if the measure in itself should strike you as proper, and likely to produce public good, or private honor) that you would turn your thoughts to a valedictory address from me to the public, expressing in plain and modest terms, that having been honored with the presidential chair and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the government—that having arrived at a period of life when the private walks of life, in the shade of retirement, becomes necessary and will be most pleasing to me—and the spirit of the government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with their ideas of liberty and safety, that I take my leave of them as a public man—and in bidding them adieu retaining no other concern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the prosperity of my country, I take the liberty at my departure from civil, as I formerly did at my military exit, to leave a continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it—and upon all those who are the supporters of its interests, and the promoters of harmony, order and good government.

That to impress these things it might, among other things, be observed, that we are all the children of the same country—a country great and rich in itself—capable and promising to be, as prosperous and happy as any annals of history has ever brought to our view. That our interest, however diversified in local and smaller matters, is the same in all the great and essential concerns of the nation. That the extent of our country—the diversity of our climate and soil—and the various productions of the State consequent of both, are such as to make one part not only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part—and may render the whole (at no distant period) one of the most independent in the world. That the established government being the work of our own hands, with the seeds of amendment engrafted in the Constitution, may by wisdom, good dispositions and mutual alliances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever approximated; and therefore, the only strife among us ought to be, who should be foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desirable objects; by giving every possible support, and cement to the Union. That however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over our public servants, and public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it; for suspicious, unfounded, and jealousies too lively, are irritating to honest feelings, and oftentimes are productive of more evil than good.

To enumerate the various subjects which might be introduced into an address would require thought; and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your own judgment will comprehend all that will be proper; whether to touch, specifically, any of the exceptionable parts of the Constitution may be doubted. All I shall add, therefore, at present is, to beg the favor of you to consider—1st, the propriety of such an address—2nd, if approved, these several matters which ought to be contained in it, and 3d, the time it should appear; that is, whether at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the pub-

lic, or to let it be the closing act of my administration—which will end with the next Session of Congress (the probability being that the body will continue sitting until March), when the House of Representatives will also dissolve.

"Though I do not wish to hurry you (the cases not pressing) in the execution of either of the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both—and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia until the Session commences, in the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive fit subjects for communication on that occasion. And, noting them, as they occur, that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared, and engrafted with others for the opening of the Session.

With very sincere and affectionate regard
I am ever Yours,
G. WASHINGTON.

JAMES MADISON JR., ESQ.

From the Richmond National American.

Kansas and Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

At length the eyes of the South are beginning to be opened to the real character and effect of this pernicious measure. There was no possible which promised advantage to the South. A climate below zero is not adapted to negro labor, and a country which invites the unsettled hordes of foreigners opposed, both from education and interest; to negro slavery could never be secured to the South.

Those who did not crow exultingly over the hatching of this Cocatrice's egg were denounced as traitors to the South, and anathematized without stint.

We shall be more charitable to those who opposed us; and will receive them back into the fold of true patriotism, only requiring that they shall abjure their past follies, retract the abuse they have heaped upon those who warned them of the danger upon which they heedlessly rushed and promised to be good boys for the future. The Kansas and Nebraska bill has done nothing but open the slavery question South of 36° 30'; and that was long since foreseen and predicted. Foremost among these was John M. Botts; and now, when all that he prophesied has come to pass, it is but fair that the credit of far-seeing wisdom should be given him, as he has been compelled to endure a political and personal martyrdom for having had the independence to speak his sentiments.

To this beautiful scheme of mischief the Democratic party is indebted for its late success, the South, for all future difficulties and the Whig party for its dissolution. We quote the following from an exchange.

"But let us look for a moment at these results, and trace, if we can, a moral from them. Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina were of the reliable Whig States of the South, proving their fidelity to the principles of that party in many a well fought field. In an evil hour the prominent Whig members of Congress were reduced into a support of the Nebraska bill, not because they believed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise just, but fearful that the opposition to it would cost them the loss of political power. From that moment the Whig party South was thoroughly destroyed, and the new American organization which took its place in its turn succumbed to the victorious Democracy. In every Southern State the old Whigs who were the standard bearers of the party, are ostracized from office or position, or have stepped into the ranks of their old enemies. Retribution never more signally followed upon crime than in the example we have given. North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky have been swept with unprecedented majorities by the Democracy of those States. In Texas, Alabama and Arkansas there is scarcely a semblance of opposition to this party. In the next House of Representatives there will not be more than ten or twelve members of the American party, and they will be utterly powerless. Such is the result of want of principle and honesty in politics."

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ ON CIVILIZATION UNDER WATER.—We take from Professor Agassiz's late report on fishes, the following description of an American fish:

"I have had ample opportunity to watch the *Pomotis*, in the breeding season every spring, for the last eight years. At that time it approaches in pairs the shores of the ponds in which it lives, and selects shallows, gravelly places, overgrown with *Potamogeton*, water-lilies, and other aquatic plants, in which it begins by clearing a space of about a foot in diameter, rooting out the plants, removing with violent jerks of its tail the larger pebbles, and leaving a clean spot of fine sand, in which it deposits its eggs, surrounded and overshadowed by a grove of verdure. In this enclosure one of the parents remains hovering over its brood and keeping at a distance all intruders.

"The office of watching over the progeny does not devolve exclusively upon either of the sexes, but the males and females watch alternately. The fierceness with which they dart at their enemies, and the anxiety with which they look out for every approaching danger, show that they are endowed with stronger instincts than have been known heretofore in any of their class. Their foresight goes so far as to avoid the bait attached to any hook, however near it may be brought to them, and however lively and tempting it may be. However near to one another, the pair of parents does not interfere with those of another; but, like good neighbors, they live peaceably together, passing over each other's domains when going out for food without making any disturbance. But whenever an unmated single fish makes its appearance among the nests, he is chased away like an intruding libertine and vagabond. The development of the egg is very rapid. In less than a week the young are hatched, and the parents soon cease to take any further care of them."

THAT "WAGON ROAD TO THE PACIFIC."—The St. Peter Free Press contains the following in relation to Col. Noble's expedition to build a wagon road to the Pacific:

Col. Noble and his party have returned. His men are on the Cottonwood, and he has gone to St. Paul. It is probable he will not go out again, at least not till fall. The hostility of the Indians is the ostensible reason, but the fact is, they have gone as far as they wanted to go. The whole thing was a humbug speculation from the beginning. The object was to get an appropriation from Congress to build a road to the towns owned and located by the Dacotah Land Company, of which Col. Noble, Joseph R. Brown, Gov. Medary and other government officials are the prominent members.

A GOOD HORSE.—The New York Spirit of the Times gives the following characteristics of a good horse:

1. His eyes, even when seen in the stable, are perfectly clear and transparent, and the pupils or apples of the eyes are alike in color and size.
2. On being nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound like that from a bellows. If, on the contrary, he should give vent to a dry, husky, short cough, beware of him. His wind is unsound.
3. His legs are smooth and "clean." If you find bunches or puffs, or a difference in size, though he may not be lame, disease lurks there.
4. If broad and full between the eyes, he is susceptible of being trained to almost anything.
5. If some white or parti-colored, he is docile and gentle.

A DENTIST THRASHED.—The Henderson (Ky.) Reporter says:

One day last week a Mr. Boyd, of Hopkinsville, administered a severe caning to Dr. Badger, a dentist. The wife of Mr. Boyd, a beautiful woman, called at the office of Badger to get some teeth extracted. Badger, forgetful of the proprieties of life, kissed her. She informed her husband, and he served the enamored Doctor exactly right.

From the London Times, Aug. 7.

Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

Yesterday morning, at a much earlier hour than was generally anticipated by the public at large, the Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at Osborne. The visit is beyond all doubt a strictly private one, and such precautions have been taken to insure its being kept so that literally nothing whatever is known of the intended movements of the Imperial visit, and but for the royal saluting this morning very few would have known that they had come at all. Osborne presents unrivaled facilities for such strict seclusion, not the nominal seclusion of Emperors, but the undisturbed quiet of a private family. The illustrious individuals, whoever they may be, arrive and step out of their yachts almost at the door of perfect unobtrusiveness. Such a *chef d'œuvre* of privacy was the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine, that to this hour a respectable minority believe he never came at all. The same opinion cannot obtain with regard to the Emperor and Empress, though previous precautions have been redoubled to keep all relating to their movement strictly secret.

A most vigilant surveillance is kept up in the neighborhood of Osborne, and indeed all over the Island, by a strong force of the police specially brought down from London for the purpose, assisted in their labors by some members of the French police. Boats have been appointed to keep guard off the beach at Osborne, and to allow no shore or strange boat under any pretence whatever to approach it; so that, in the present circumstances, the Imperial visitors may congratulate themselves in having, indeed, effected a really private visit to the Queen on the ordinary cordial terms on which one family of rank may entertain another.

The intention will be most rigidly carried into effect throughout the brief period during which the illustrious guests are expected to remain. The Empress was attired in the plainest description of traveling dress, and leaned upon the arm of His Majesty, who also wore a simple walking costume, without order or decoration of any kind. Standing with their Majesties were the Count and Countess Walewski, the Princess Esling, and General the Baron Roland, Chief of the Staff. When the yacht had approached within a mile of Osborne, Prince Albert and Prince Alfred entered the boat. The two of war boats formed in double lines on each side of it, and the Fairy and Elfin, royal yachts steamed close outside of all. This little water procession was headed by the Royal barge, in the stern of which was a large silk banner emblazoned with the arms of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

In order to set at rest the numerous rumors which are at present current as to the visit of the Imperial visitors to the Isle of Man, the Manchester Exhibition, we can state most positively that nothing whatever in relation to the intended movements of the Court has been allowed to transpire as yet, beyond the mere fact, that, except for short excursions in the royal yachts, neither the Emperor nor Empress is likely to quit the Island.

SPAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, in a letter upon the Spanish-Mexican question, says: "From 40,000 to 50,000 Americans were ready to march into the Mexican Territory as auxiliaries against the Spaniards. If any difficulty on the score of nationality had been raised, they would have assumed the Mexican flag and enrolled themselves as Mexican citizens or soldiers. The Mexican government seemed to have no objection to a war with Spain." The same letter says: "It appears that the Spanish government goes on with its military preparations as if no mediation had been accepted. The effective strength of the army is expected soon to be 120,000 men, and there was a rumor in Madrid that the Royal Guard, disembodied under the regency of Espartero after the military insurrection of 1841, would soon be re-established."

Writing on the following day, the 5th inst., the same correspondent says: "It is said in official quarters that, contrary to all expectation, the arrangement of the differences existing between the Spanish and Mexican Governments has again been suspended in consequence of accounts received from Mexico by the last mail. I give the rumor without guaranteeing its accuracy."

ITALY.—The crops in Italy had all been secured, and the wheat harvest was set down at an average of a crop and a half. A considerable increase was also anticipated in the quantity of wine.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN TURKEY.—Further Rupture of Diplomatic Relations.—The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Aug. 6. 'The Porte having refused to amend the late election in Moldavia, the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, have broken off their diplomatic relations with that power.'"

The Morning Post publishes an article on the present state of affairs at Constantinople, arising out of the question of the Danubian Principalities. The Porte wishes naturally to have two provinces, which she can control, rather than a new State of sufficient strength to be always troublesome and dangerous, and yet so weak as to be in the power of constantly seeking aid from Russia. England and Austria, 100,000 and 100,000 lives in the war which began in the rescue of these very Danubian Principalities from Russia. Russia advocates the union at all cost of the Principalities. With regard to France, M. Thouvenel may be acting in error, but he is acting on behalf of a Government, honest in its policy, amenable to reason.

INDIA.—Major-General Wyndham, the hero of the Redan, has accepted an important command in India, and will proceed to the East as soon as possible.

DELHI.—In the city the belief in the fall of Delhi is now so general, that the reports of the capture of the city, which were the 17th of June have been found to be unquestionably false, but the impression is that the event took place two or three days later, and that although the news had not yet been received by Government authorities it had reached the native bankers, and had prompted the purchase of Government stock which they were making at advanced prices, both at Calcutta and Bombay just before the departure of the British. From India, expectation is now chiefly directed to the regular India and China telegraph, which may be looked for any time between Monday and Tuesday next.

PLOWING BY STEAM.—This is an important subject to farmers, and is claiming considerable attention in the United States. We notice that in the vicinity of Chelmsford, England, a successful experiment of the kind was made a few weeks since, in the presence of a large number of persons engaged in agriculture. The *Chronicle* of that place, says:

The field selected was a piece of twenty-three acres, called Mill Field, near the White Horse Inn. The first start was with two double plows, but as it was exceedingly heavy soil, usually plowed with three or four horses, very foul, and from being lately drained, not lying well, it was difficult for the engine to pass over it, and after a pause, four single plows were attached, and although at first, from not being able to get the going gear to work favorably, some little delays were caused; after a time they did their work admirably, plowing from six to nine inches deep. The work was wonderfully straight, though done in the midst of a large concourse of spectators, who were evidently deeply interested in the experiment. So clung and tough—so close and heavy was the nature of the soil, that in answer to inquiries made as to how the matter was going on, the driver of those who knew the locality said, "Well, if it can plow now, it can plow any thing." Many farmers who entered the field prejudiced were unreluctant in their praise, and acknowledged that the wonderful machine, being still in its infancy, would, as improvements followed, effect an extraordinary change in the cultivation and management of land of every description.

FRUIT STEALING.—Who that owns a garden or orchard, but has had his temper ruffled, and patience exhausted by the too common practice of stealing fruit. Men and boys who would shudder at the idea of robbing their neighbors' corn-crib or pork-barrel, will rob a garden and think it fun. Some do it, however, from the desire to gratify their appetite, and in this case are less excusable than the man who steals food to satisfy his hunger; yet the latter is sometimes sent to prison for so doing. There is no real difference between stealing fruit and sheep; but between private property, and both requiring care and labor in their keeping and increase. Very often the former requires the greatest care, especially when new choice or superior sorts are cultivated. How often the horticulturist is disappointed, after expending the greatest care and attention on some rare variety, by finding, when he expects to reap the reward of his labor, his trees or vines stripped clean. We have experienced just such a state of things, and if ever we thought hard of anybody, it was about that time. Last year, grapes were scarcer than usual; and about the period of ripening, a full grown neighbor of ours took it into his head to have a large share of the fruit, without our knowledge; and the only thing that hindered him from taking more, was the unwilling presence of a huge specimen of the genus canis, that would bite without barking, and had no chance to kill sheep.

Now this pilfering is all wrong, and is the most crying evil with which gardeners and horticulturists are afflicted, in the vicinity of cities and towns. Persons who have any sense of right should instill into the minds of their children the absolute necessity of respecting the rights of others. No one can school his mind to consider that stealing fruit is a harmless act, but has already made one step in the direction of the penitentiary. The next step will be to rob hen-roosts. Such acts show either a bad example by parents or companions, or considerable innate depravity. Boys, can you go to your mothers and sisters, and boast that you have robbed your neighbor? If so, then you have sunk deeper than many a man who has ended his days in a dungeon.—*Ohio Farmer*.

THE GOODWOOD RACE.—The Detroit *Advertiser* says:—A gentleman of this city informs us, upon the authority of letters from England, through a friend in New York, that a question has been raised upon the race, in reference to the horse Monarque. This horse was sired by an English horse, out of an English mare, and the dam was taken across the channel, for the purpose of having the colt dropped in France, with the purpose to claim the light weight, which, by the rules of the English turf, is given to all foreign horses. Upon this state of facts, the opinion of the Judges is pending, and all bets are in obedience, until that decision is made known."

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.—The busy notes of preparation for the great exhibition of the U. S. Agricultural Society are heard on every side. Machines of various descriptions are daily arriving, and the entry books of the Society already give promise of a magnificent display in every department. A considerable number of horses and cattle intended for exhibition at the Fair is already here, and whole herds are en route from almost every direction. The officers of the Society are busily engaged in completing their arrangements for the Fair, and we are in no danger of disappointing our visitors by promising them the most splendid exhibition that has ever been witnessed in the country.—*Lou. Jour.*

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MESSRS. JAS. TRAMER & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.; McDOWELL, YODER & CO.; HUGHES & HUTCHESON; LAW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BARNES, ESQ.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.; CURTIS, MOSE & TRIGG; WILSON, STARNED & SMITH; CASSEDA & HOPKINS; CURD & WHITE; ABNEY & RILEY; CORD & CO. [Aug. 17, 1857—16.]

High School for Young Ladies, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the First Monday in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied in the course of instruction.

MISS MARY TODD HOPKES, a young lady of fine attainments, having consented to assist the Principal, the school will be open to a larger number of pupils than formerly. It is very desirable that all the pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. Terms per session of 20 weeks \$20. No deduction except for protracted illness. JNO. R. HENDRICK, Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1857—14.

Harlan C. H. Ky., AUGUST 20, 1857.

THERE has been committed to the jail of Harlan county a runaway negro, who having remained in said jail the full period prescribed by law, in cases where the owner does not come forward and claim his property, it has therefore been ordered by the County Court of said county that said negro be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the town of Mt. Pleasant on the 1st Monday in October next, said negro to be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

DESCRIPTION.—Said runaway is a dark mulatto man about thirty years old; 5 feet 3 inches high, rather slenderly built and weighs about 160 pounds, and most of his upper front teeth are out. J. LEWIS, Sheriff Harlan County, Aug. 10, 1857—14.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! AT COST FOR CASH.

I AM now offering rare inducements to the Citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties in the way of

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING.

Having the largest and best selected stock in town, and being desirous of closing them out, I will, on and after this date, sell all my SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING at Cost for Cash. Consisting of a large assortment of Coats, Vests and Pants of all grades and colors, also a large lot of Cloth Coats which I will sell at a sacrifice. Call soon if you want CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHS, CHAS. B. GETZ'S, Corner Main and St. Clair sts., Frankfort, June 26, 1857—14.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KY.

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal. Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857, in the new and spacious School House, just erected for the purpose, at Greenwood.

EXPENSES PER SESSION. Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$50 00 Tuition in English studies, 20 00 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting, each, 10 00 Music on Piano, 25 00 Use of instrument for practice, 5 00 Stationery, 5 00

Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal. July 24, 1857—3m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE LARGE ICE-HOUSE, known as Todd & Critchfield's, will be opened on the 1st day of August, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, A. M. for the delivery of ice to all persons wanting it. Customers will be supplied at their residence so soon as the necessary arrangements are made. Tickets to be had at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S, May 27, 1857—14.

House for Rent.

I WISH to rent the DWELLING HOUSE now occupied by myself, on St. Clair street, possession can be given in ten days; enquire of the subscriber or G. W. C. Clock. March 18, 1857—14. JOEL BAKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

A LADIES' and well selected stock of SHOES, BOOTS, GENTLEMEN'S, CHILDREN'S, RUBBERS, &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Servants, of every variety of style, for sale at EVANS' Book and Shoe Store. April 22, 1857.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

MADE expressly to our order and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see at EVANS' April 22, 1857. Book and Shoe Store.

BY EXPRESS.

J. MILES & SON'S BEST QUALITY

Ladies', Misses and Childrens'

BOOTS, SLIPPERS & GAITERS,

—ALSO—

A FEW PAIR

GENTLEMEN'S OXFORD TIES

AND

CALF MONROE SHOES

AT

TODD'S,

No. 1, Switzer's Row.

AND

PORTE MONAIS

AND

POCKET BOOKS,

A LARGE SUPPLY—NEAT PATTERNS,

BY EXPRESS.

Just received at

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

RODGERS' CUTLERY.

PEN & POCKET KNIVES,

AND

SCISSORS—VARIOUS SIZES.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

Selected from their Pattern Cards—all warranted of the very best.

JUST RECEIVED AT

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A GOOD SUPPLY

STILL ON HAND

AT TODD'S.

CALL AND SEE

W. M. TODD.

Aug. 10, 1857.

A FEW SUMMER HATS.

PRICE REDUCED.

CALL AND SEE

W. M. TODD.

Aug. 10, 1857.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, under the supervision of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-first semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sep. 1857.) Charges \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance. The extension of the building will make room this session for additional students.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned. P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

August 12, 1857.—14. *You may find the Louisville Journal, Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to superintendent.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK TO AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

THE LOUISVILLE, FRANKFORT, AND LEXINGTON Railroad will transport stock and articles for exhibition at the Fairs and the Mechanics Institute, to be held in Lexington, Eminence, and Louisville during the ensuing fall, upon presentation, within one week after the close of the exhibition at Louisville, of the certificate of exhibition, will refund the money so paid and give a free permit for

COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.
THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1857.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. FRUIT as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

Old vs. New Democrats.

Some of the old fashioned Locofocos are becoming disgusted with their new allies from the Whig ranks. The "green-eyed monster" is working a sad havoc among the untutored old office seekers. Old gentlemen who have worked for the party all their lives, advocated its policy, voted for its candidates without ever "scratching the ticket," and proved their devotion to the great unwashed by denouncing their opponents with more bitterness than any other man, suddenly find themselves thrown aside, and their places filled by men who a few years ago denounced Democrats with as much severity as ever characterized any rabble rouser in the country. These venerable personages are perfectly willing that old Whigs should vote for them,—in fact, they denounce old Whigs when ever they do not vote for Democrats—but think that Democrats make themselves very ridiculous by permitting their old enemies to come in and claim a share of the spoils. Capt. JOHN W. LEATHERS, a landmark and pillar of Democracy in the Kenton District, was recently defeated for the nomination for the Senate, and subsequently defeated for the office itself, by a person whom he considers as a mere interloper in the Democratic ranks—that person having formerly been an Old Line Whig. Of course the Captain is quite indignant at the course pursued by his brethren in the faith, and writes as follows concerning the folly of the sons of Israel in trusting leaders taken from the ranks of the Philistines:

"If you do not yet perceive that the Democratic party is rapidly falling into the hands of our late opponents, others have made that discovery, and are anxious to arrest our progress in the broad road to confusion. It is most manifest here, that a clique of office hucksters, the flag end of all parties, have taken the lead of our cause, and the control of our conventions. How far this corruption extends beyond this neighborhood, is more than I can say at present, but I have seen in a late number of the Cincinnati Enquirer, some admonitions to the Democracy of Ohio, warning them against the artful and dangerous game.

Two or three years ago, the Know-Nothing party swept the country like a tornado, carrying all the rotten office hunting horde upon its back; but failing to supply their ravenous demands, they turned against the dark-lantern and are taking the Democratic party by storm. Nothing can be more manifest than the motives of men who dodge from party to party with "claims" for prompt reward. Whatever their professions may be, we cannot avoid the common sense conclusion, that they are sinister and unsound politicians, who cannot bide the test of faithful service in the ranks. To rush such interlopers into office, over the heads of the old and well-to-do Democrats, is not only unjust and unwise, but it renders our party ridiculous in the eyes of all deserving men. Such a policy may suit the scrambling pack who look no farther than the leaves and fishes, but will not sustain the great cause which is the sheet anchor of our republic. We have every reason to expect a whirlwind before these tares can be sifted from the wheat and the party restored to a sound and healthy condition. We are now strong and triumphant, and therefore the more exposed to corruption."

There is a great deal of truth in the Captain's ideas concerning the motives which prompted many Whigs and some treacherous Americans to unite with the Democracy, but he is mistaken in one particular. Those who deserted the American party and took refuge among the Democrats were men who joined the American party for no other purpose than we can conceive of than that of disgracing it; but finding that their design was frustrated by their being laid aside and purer and more deserving men being nominated for the offices which they so greedily sought after, they left the American party, denounced its principles, and joined the Democracy, who speedily gratified their rapacious cravings and rewarded their profligacy by showering honors upon them. The honors must certainly blush at being brought in contact with such men. This growing jealousy between the old Whigs and Democrats is ominous of a war in the camp, and what its result will be is easy to be seen. The greedy cormorants will desert their present employers as soon as the "pay and provend" ceases to be held out to them as a bribe.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Washington Union states that elections for members of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union with the exception of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, with the following result: Democrats, 110; Black Republicans, 91; K. N.'s, 8; vacancies, 2. In the States of Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama, Congressional elections were held a few weeks ago, and although full and complete returns have not been received, the Union thinks that the actual result will verify the correctness of the figures as given above. Should no changes occur in the remaining four States where elections are to be held, the next House of Representatives will stand as follows: Democrats, 125; Black Republicans, 91; Americans, 16; vacancies, 21. The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting a majority. As the case now stands—allowing no change in the four States where elections are to be held—the Democrats will have a majority of sixteen in the next House.

It is now reported that Messrs. Charles Morgan & Co. are to certainly open the Transit Route again, but how soon it is impossible to learn. They have two steamers on the Pacific side, the Orizaba and Sierra Nevada, and the Tennessee on this side, besides several steamers running between New Orleans and points in the Gulf, which could be put in the line. Their new steamer Queen of the Pacific is now having her machinery put in her with all possible dispatch.

On the request of Count Persigny, the French Minister at the Court of St. James, backed by a letter of our Minister at the same Court, George M. Dallas, Captain Hudson has invited Mr. Delamarche, Hydrographic Engineer of the Imperial French Navy, to accompany him in the Niagara and witness the submerging of the Atlantic cable.

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of the old Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A few days ago during the absence of the editor of the Commonwealth, a communication was published in this paper upon the "Consolidation of the Opposition" to the Democracy, and advising a union of all good men North and South against the heresies of the foreign party. Some of the Democratic papers have seized upon this article, and by misrepresenting its tone have endeavored to make it appear that the editor of the Commonwealth was in favor of a coalition between the Abolitionists and the Americans of the South. Immediately above the article in question, there was a paragraph apologizing for the lack of editorial in that and several previous issues on account of the absence of the editor. The article was also marked by an asterisk, designating it as a communication, and not as an editorial. Yet, although the editor of the Louisville Democrat must have observed these facts, he states that the editor of this paper "proposes to this party that they put down Abolitionism by coalescing with the Abolitionists." The Democrat knew well enough that the editor of the Commonwealth made no such proposition, for the editor was miles away from home. The Democrat must have known that the article was a communication, and that it "was intended to commit no one but the writer to the views" expressed by him.

At some future time we may give our views concerning the course to be taken by the American party in relation to the politics of the country, but for the present content ourselves with disclaiming any responsibility for the article criticised by the Democrat and other Locofoco papers.

Quite a number of the Democratic papers propose Egvery L. Clarke, the man who wanted to be Governor of Kentucky, for the United States Senatorship. One of them also brings forward the name of little Mr. Chrisman, of Wayne county, as a suitable candidate for the position. Both of these individuals possess, in the opinions of their admirers, every qualification necessary to adorn the lofty position. Perhaps they do. They are unfitted in every respect for any other dignified position, but perhaps the Senatorship is just the place for the exercise of the genius which is peculiar to them. They would add lustre to the reputation for talent, patriotism, and every manly virtue, which has been gained for Kentucky by Clay, Underwood and Crittenden.

A correspondent of one of the Louisville Democratic papers recommends Dr. D. P. WHITE, of Green county, as a suitable person for the position of Speaker of the next House of Representatives. The writer speaks very highly of Dr. White's private qualities as a gentleman, and also of his legislative experience. The statements of this writer concerning the Doctor's social habits may be and doubtless are true, but if Democrats wish to retain their present supremacy in the State, they must select men of a different grade of intellect from the Doctor. He is a man of fair ability, but not such a man as would cast any lustre upon the position for which he is announced, and to which he possibly aspires. His friends should remember that the talented representative from Clarke, Gen. John B. Huston, has just vacated the Speakership, and they should be careful how they permit the public to draw a comparison between their friend and the late incumbent. It most certainly would operate to the serious disadvantage of the respectable and respected medical gentleman from Green county.

THE COAST SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The wide track of ocean which washes our coast, and the numerous rivers by which it is intersected, constitute an important feature of the continent. Accordingly, it has been a judicious policy to promote the execution of accurate and scientific surveys, for the purpose of obtaining an exact knowledge of its actual state. From the recent report of the able Superintendent of the Coast Survey, we have derived valuable information respecting the progress of the work during the year 1855—information, of value not only to the department, but also to the cause of science. By this it appears that the work has been prosecuted with success, including the greater portion of the eastern, southern and a part of the western coast, and the principal harbors. Numerous maps and charts have been likewise executed, observations have been made regarding the magnetic declination, and other topics, and tide tables have been constructed. Appended to the report, among other able communications, is a paper contributed by our great mathematician, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard, on the "method of determining longitudes by occultations of the Pleiades." The report is an interesting document, reflecting high credit upon Prof. Bache, the Superintendent, and the other members of the board.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Gen. Goicuria, passenger by the steamship Texas, direct from the city of Mexico, for papers to the 4th inst—one day later than by the regular mail. The Herald, of that date, has the following authoritative and interesting document:

"We learn that the Government has contracted with Senor Domingo Goicuria for the establishment of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz touching Tampico." This announcement is made not only on authority of the Mexican Government, but of Gen. Goicuria himself, who is a man of means and enterprise, there can be no mistake on the subject. We learn, moreover, that the middle or latter part of next month has been fixed upon for the commencement of the trip. Gen. Goicuria is now on his way to New York for the purpose of perfecting his arrangements already in an advanced state of progress.

The Herald, of the same date, has also the following equally authoritative announcement: We are assured that the Supreme Government has contracted with Senor Domingo Goicuria for the introduction of colonists within the Republic (what number is not stated); their passage to the country to be paid for them, and land given them upon which to work. These colonists are only to stand pledged to return the price of the passage, after a sufficient length of time, as well as the rent or value of the land, as may seem to them best. In view of the activity and character of Gen. Goicuria, we entertain the hope that we shall, ere long, receive from him a large number of useful colonists.

As to political intelligence, the twenty-four hours later furnishes but little really new. The capital remained firm in the conviction that war with Spain was inevitable, and the papers of the 4th are full of discussions as to where the money is to come from to carry it on. Three resources are suggested:

1. Sale of a portion of the national territory.
 2. Confiscation of church property.
 3. A forced loan.—N. O. Picayune.
- Some excitement has been occasioned at Charleston, S. C., by an attempt to kidnap two little negroes. The villains had two large bags or sacks into which they were endeavoring to force their booty, but the little fellows stoutly resisted, and raised an alarm by their cries, so that the kidnappers ran off. They were seen by several persons, but so managed as to escape detection.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society. Acknowledgment.

FRANKFORT, August 1, 1857.
Editor of the Western Farm Journal:
Sir: I wish hereafter, through the columns of your paper, to make a monthly acknowledgment of the various contributions to the Library and Museum of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Our present cases are not quite full, and more will be prepared as fast as they may be needed. Books, Charts, Maps, Paintings, and Engravings of all sorts, are solicited for the Library, where they are carefully kept, together with newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, open to the careful perusal and inspection of all who please to call.

Specimens of grasses or grains, in the straw or cleaned, together with pressed specimens of plants; and also fruits, insects, or reptiles, preserved in alcohol, will be highly appropriate, and thankfully received. Specimens from the various coal and iron mines in Kentucky, together with fossils, minerals, shells, and curiosities of all sorts, are solicited, together with specimens of manufacture of all kinds. All will contribute to make an interesting exhibition, and for many persons this will be a cheap, permanent, and convenient mode of advertising. County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies will please remember to forward specimens of all their premium crops.

Seeds from the Patent Office, and of private contribution, are always on hand for distribution, gratis, and persons from a distance are requested to call, as it is desired to distribute them even to the remotest part of the State.

Remittances may be made by Express, Stage or Railroad, at our expense.

ROBERT W. SCOTT,
Cor. Sec'y Ky. State Agricultural Society.

Correspondence of the London News.

The Horrors of the Mutiny in India—the Massacre at Delhi.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 6.
The passengers by the mail packet Columbo, which arrived here yesterday, state that some of the horrors which are not for some time made public for want of substantial proof and other things are not known there because the new writers in India and the correspondents of the English journals scarcely know how to describe such inhuman atrocities.

The Colombo passengers say that the imagination can scarcely conceive the fiendish barbarities perpetrated by the sepoys. When the Bengal mutineers entered the city of Delhi there were English merchants, mercantile, telegraph, and post-office clerks, officers of the native regiments, and government functionaries, wives and children, living there as unconscious of danger as if they had been in any English town. As soon as the mutineers entered Delhi a great many Englishmen and Englishwomen and children escaped, but numbers could not do so, and those who did not escape were subjected to outrages worse than death. The daughter of an English clergyman was driven through the streets of Delhi naked, then subjected to unspeakable outrages by an infuriated soldiery, and afterwards cut to pieces with swords. An English lady in the same city was suspended by the feet naked and hacked to pieces.

The European officers and soldiers are exasperated to madness by these atrocities, and most terrible punishments will be inflicted by the European soldiers on the mutinous sepoys when Delhi is taken. These sepoys have acted more like fiends than human creatures. It is with the greatest difficulty that the English soldiers can be prevented from laying violent hands on every native they meet. A Highland regiment landed at Calcutta, and one of the soldiers was seen immediately to rush straight to a native and fell him to the earth with his fist in an instant. Whoever lives to tell the tale of Delhi, and of the scenes witnessed in the city during the siege, will be able to relate undreamt of horrors.

[By Telegraph to the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.
THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.—Capt. Simms' Mission.—The mission of Captain J. D. Simms, of the United States Marine Corps, to the Island of Formosa, lying off the Coast of China, is to a great extent misunderstood, and that it may appear in its true character, I will state the facts as I have learned them from the highest authority. Commodore Armstrong, commanding the East India Squadron, received a letter from Mr. Robinson, a British officer, who had been carrying on for more than a year, has been carrying on the mercantile and shipping business at Ape's Hill, Island of Formosa, with the information that the American ship "Highflyer," wrecked upon the island, had been plundered and its officers and crew murdered by the natives. Some time after, another American vessel, the "Progressive," was seized by the Chinese authorities and the officers and crew imprisoned. They were only released on the payment of a heavy ransom. All these proceedings were contrary to the express understanding, with the authorities of the Island, that Mr. Robinson should carry on his business unmolested, and under which he had been acting, with the American flag flying from his house for at least twelve months.

Commodore Armstrong dispatched Captain Simms to inquire into and ascertain the correctness of Mr. Robinson's report. The Commodore instructed him in a cautious, prudent, and friendly manner to learn from the authorities all that could be ascertained on the subject, reporting to him, by every opportunity, such information as he should obtain. His headquarters were directed to be at Mr. Robinson's, Ape's Hill, where the American flag had been flying, as stated by Mr. Robinson, by permission of the authorities for more than a year. He was to abstain from hostilities, as far as possible, but, in case of necessity, he was to call upon the American ship Science.

All these facts were communicated to Dr. Parker, our Commissioner to China, with the further statement that Captain Simms would be kept at Formosa until the government could be heard from, and that this might be necessary to legitimate a prior American foothold, in case our government should look to future reprisals and occupancy. Dr. Parker approved what had been done. The last communication to the government was dated April 10th, 1857, at which time nothing had been heard from Captain Simms.

Hon. W. W. Boyce.—The correspondent at Knoxville of the Charleston Mercury thus speaks of Mr. Boyce's speech on Mr. Bryan's resolutions:

"Mr. Boyce approved highly of the resolutions taken on their own merits, and maintained that the dignity of the South, and of this country towards England and France, required the abrogation of the obnoxious and evaded article of the treaty. But, upon the re-consideration of the trade, he was governed by the good of the white race in the Southern States, and not the good of the negroes. He believed it would be an unwise and exceedingly false policy. He also thought the question, at this time, utterly impracticable, and its discussion only mischievous, as calculated to divide the South and strengthen Black Republicanism at the North. The trade never, in his opinion, could be re-opened; and if gentlemen intended to make it a question upon which to concentrate Southern opinion and dissolve the Union, he thought they had mistaken their issue. It was a question to divide the South more than any other point of view, therefore, both as regards the internal prosperity, safety, and freedom of the Southern States, and the effect of Northern Union against the South, he disapproved of the scheme in toto. This speech was well conceived, admirably delivered, and, probably, more than any other, embodied the sentiment of the Convention."

ARREST OF THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO DEMOCRAT.—The Chicago Press of Saturday says:

Our community was thrilled most painfully yesterday morning by the announcement that James O. Brayman, one of the Editors of the Chicago Democrat, had been arrested by officer Pinkerton, on a charge of robbing the mail in purloining letters from the Post Office drawer of McNally & Co., the well known newspaper and periodical dealers on Dearborn street. The announcement was true.

Mr. Brayman was arrested at the instance of Paul H. Dennis, the Local Mail Agent, by officer Pinkerton, with four letters belonging to McNally & Co., still in his possession, which he was seen to take from his drawer in the Post Office. He, however, waived an examination, and was held to bail in \$5,000, by U. S. Commissioner Moulton.

By the intercession of friends and others, the bail was afterwards reduced to \$5,000, which was forthcoming, L. A. Willard, J. S. Buchanan and others appearing on his bail bond.

The circumstance is most painful and astounding. Mr. Brayman has shared for the few years of his residence in Chicago, the entire respect and esteem of our citizens, as a gentleman of quiet and unostentatious worth and excellence. He is of middle age, has a family of his own, and connections of the highest respectability among our most esteemed citizens. He has hitherto borne a most irreproachable character, and is at present an honored and trusted officer in the Rev. Dr. Howard's Church, the First Baptist, and Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

His present painful position fills with sorrow the breasts of a wide circle of our citizens, among whom he held a most enviable place. We can but hope that Mr. Brayman will yet be able to clear himself from this most serious charge.

A DENIAL.—The report that an officer of the navy of the United States had taken steps, under the direction of Mr. Armstrong, or of Commodore Parker, to seize upon an island in the China Seas by way of indemnity for losses of Americans in the war between China and England, is undoubtedly incorrect; at least nothing is known of it at the Navy Department or the Department of State. It is a matter of doubt, also, whether the President has the power to take such steps. In the recent discussions of the matter it has appeared to be the general opinion that the President cannot, without the authority of Congress, authorize reprisals. In regard to Mexico, President Jackson submitted the question of reprisals to Congress. But compensation from losses in the China war ought to be demanded of the Chinese authorities, and in case of refusal Congress will no doubt call upon the President with the necessary power to enforce the demand.

American citizens have also claims, to a large amount, upon England for property destroyed in the bombardment of Canton, and government is unfortunately precluded from making any demand by the decision of the late administration in the case of a like demand for indemnity to French subjects whose property was destroyed in the bombardment and confiscation of Greytown. [Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.]

SUDDEN DEATHS NEAR MARYSVILLE, KY.—The Marysville Eagle, of August 20, says:

We learn that Mrs. McCann, living near Martha Mills, Fleming county, died quite suddenly on Sunday of last week. She had been singing, and asked her husband to bring her a drink. When he returned he found her dead.

Mr. Benj. R. Whitaker, brother of our worthy countryman, just fell dead in Flemingsburg on Saturday last. He had just transacted some business with the proprietor of the mill, and was looking at some new machinery, when a friend noticed him clasp his stomach with both hands, and fall before he could reach him. He leaves a wife and two children.

Items by Telegraph.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 21.

The Conventions progress slowly. Some points of difference have been harmonized, others more prominent, such as apprenticeship, and universal suffrage, upon which it is thought the Convention will fail to agree. The Democrats are bent on the submission of both, as best subserving the interests of the people. The Convention will probably agree to-day on the submission of both to the people.

Three half-breeds who killed a German near Salt Lake last week, have been forcibly taken from the Sheriff near Little Falls and hanged to a tree.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The Interior Department has received intelligence from reliable gentlemen and fugitive Morone that Brigham Young is preparing to resist Gen. Harney; that he has released into the great infidelity and atheism; and continues to hold up the Government of the United States to the supreme contempt of the Mormons.

Among the dispatches just received by the Government is a correspondence between our naval officers and the Governor of Singapore relative to his ordering our flag to be hauled down from the Dutch bark, the Dutch bark Henrietta Maria, which was abandoned by her officers and most of her crew and taken possession of by the master of an American ship.

Gov. Bindell earnestly disclaims any want of respect to the American flag or to the rights of American citizens in the steps he felt to be his duty to take, but the matter does not here terminate. The bark has been delivered to the Government of the Netherlands in India, on the ground of the vessel being Dutch. The Chinese coolies found on board, if innocent of mutiny, had claims on the owners, and if guilty, were to be punishable only by a Dutch criminal court.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.

Col. Roberts has arrived from New Mexico, and reports a battle between the Apache Indians and Col. Miles' command on the Gila river, in which twenty-five Indians were killed and upwards of thirty wounded. Lieutenants Steen and Davis and nine privates were wounded. Col. Miles recovered a large amount of property.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.

The Republican State Convention met at Iowa City on the 19th. Hon. R. P. Lowe was nominated for Governor, and Oran Farill for Lieut. Governor.

ELECTION RETURNS.

UNION COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American,	389
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat,	737
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American,	345
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat,	794
M. M. Berry, H. R., American,	414
Benjamin M. Winston, H. R., Democrat,	788

MRS. PARTINGTON ON WEDDINGS.—"I like to tend weddings," said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from one in church, and hung her shawl up, and replaced her bonnet, in a long low tone, and said, "I like to see young people come together with a promise to love, cherish, and nourish each other. But it is a solemn thing, matrimony—a very solemn thing—where the minister comes into the chancery, with his surplus on, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I shall never forget when Paul put the nuptial ring on my finger, and said, 'With all my goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me all there was in it. I was young and simple then, and did not know till afterwards, that it meant only one calico dress a year."

DIED.

At the Military Institute, on the 21st inst., WILLIAM A. MAYLICK, aged 18 years, of Camden, Mississippi. Of pure principles and practice, gentle disposition, cherishing ambition only for whatever is at once ennobling and just among men, and working in youth to lay the foundation of a noble manhood. He left his last simple nearly perfect, though he passed, alas, how soon from this brilliant earthly promise.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Frankfort High School.

The next (14) session of this School will open on the 14th day of September next.

A limited number of pupils received. The course of study includes a preparation for the Sophomore class in College, and a thorough acquaintance with the theory and practice of Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering in all its branches.

Terms per session of 20 weeks:
Board and Tuition, \$50
Tuition alone, \$20
No deduction for absence.

E. A. GRANT, Principal.
Aug. 24, 1857—w&twlm.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Mr. T. P. A. Biss having resigned his office of Recording Secretary of the Society, all communications intended for that officer will in future be addressed to R. W. Scott, Frankfort, Ky.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't

Aug. 19, 1857—4t

THE SCHOOL AT BUCK RUN will commence on Monday the 10th of August, for two terms of five months each. Terms reasonable. Deduction made for protracted sickness.

Aug. 5—4w.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,

And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.

July 22, 1857—4t. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Youghiogheay Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by

July 1, 4t. R. C. STEELE & CO.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

July 24th, 1857.

The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports.

Just published and for sale at this office, price \$5. It can be sent by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 48 cents in postage stamps to pay the postage on it.

June 29, 1857—4t.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.

June 8, 1857—4t.

St. Ann's Hall.

A family school for twenty boarding pupils, (the Rev. R. McMURDY, Principal, assisted by competent instructors in every department), will open on the first of September, on the place in South Frankfort where Mr. Fall's popular seminary was formerly conducted.

A few day scholars will be admitted.

August 3—1m.

Deafness and Diseases of the Ear

are cured with unbounded success by the successful Dr. JONES, of Phila., Pa. He is practicing at the Galt House, Louisville Ky., where he will remain a few days longer.

Stammering and Impediments of speech of all kinds cured without pain, on scientific principles, in from one to three hours by Dr. JONES of Phila. He never fails and requires no pay till his patient can talk and read without an impediment.

Artificial Eyes inserted without operation which move and appear as perfect as natural. Dr. Jones can suit any case whether the eye be partly or wholly out—warrants every eye to move and appear as stated. His eyes are the only ones in the world that will move as the natural eye.

Chronic Diseases of all kinds treated with a success hitherto unknown. Persons suffering from the effects of mercury and diseases of the kidneys will do well to call on Dr. JONES at the Galt House, Louisville—where he will remain for about a month longer. Persons that are afflicted with deafness and cannot come to Dr. Jones, can by giving a full description of their case and enclosing from \$15 to \$30 (\$15 if it is not of long standing) will have all sent necessary to cure them, and if it costs more than the above they can pay it after the cure is effected. What is required can be sent by mail. [July 29—1m.]

Office City Council.

FRANKFORT, August 18, 1857.

ORDERED, That the property owners on the West side of St. Clair street, North of the Public Square, from the end of Dr. J. M. Mills' sidewalk to the corner of Merz street, be and they are hereby required to grade, pave and curb the sidewalk and the street on their respective properties, under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done on or before the first day of November next.

By order of the Board.

Attest: J. W. BACHELOR, City Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1857—w&twlm.

REV. S. WILBUR'S SELECT ACADEMY,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will begin Monday, September 7, 1857.

The course of study will be the same as heretofore. Only a limited number of pupils will be received. Tuition invariably in advance.

No deduction made except for protracted illness.

REFERENCES.

The parents and guardians of those who have hitherto attended.

For further particulars enquire of S. WILBUR.

Aug. 19, 1857—3m.

MRS. FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL.

THE TWELFTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, September 7th, 1857.

Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00

Stationery, 25

French, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Work with extra charges.

Instruction in Music, with use of Instrument for practice, can be obtained at Professor's prices.

Aug. 7, 1857—1m.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

Medical Department.

THE 41st Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1857, and will continue four months, under the direction of the Faculty of the University.

Tickets to the full course \$100. Matriculation and Library Fee \$5. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator's Ticket \$10. All fees advance. Good boarding, with fuel and lights, from \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c.

Lexington, July 29, 1857—w&twlm.

N. D. SMITH. G. O. SMITH.

N. D. SMITH & CO.,

PEORIA
INE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ITAL \$500,000

WATSON, Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Following statement of the PEORIA MARINE AND

INSURANCE COMPANY, made in conformity with

the laws of the State of Kentucky, Peoria,

Illinois, May 27th, 1857.

Amount of the capital stock paid up—THREE HUNDRED

THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Assets of the Company are—

1st. Cash on hand, six thousand one hundred dollars.

2d. Real estate unencumbered, eight thousand one

hundred and fifty dollars.

3d. Bonds owned by the Company, seventeen

hundred dollars, drawing ten per cent.

4th. Debts of the Company, five hundred and seventy

five dollars, drawing twelve per cent. interest.

5th. All other debts as per annexed statement.

6th. Bonds for premiums due and not due, eleven

thousand dollars.

7th. All other securities, consisting of discounted

bills, notes, drafts and acceptances, maturing

daily, having from sight to ninety days to run

from date—Two hundred seventy-nine thousand

and seven hundred and thirty dollars sixty

eight cents.

Amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other

creditors of the Company—Seven thousand

four hundred and twenty-seven dollars forty

eight cents.

Losses adjusted and due—None.

Losses adjusted and due—None.

Losses unadjusted—None.

Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—Two thou-

sand dollars.

All other claims against the Company—None.

The greatest amount insured by the Company in one

risk—Ten thousand dollars.

The greatest amount insured by the rules of the Com-

pany to be insured in any one city, town or vil-

lage—No rules concerning the same.

The largest amount to be insured in any one block—

No exceeding ten thousand dollars exposed to

any one fire.

The act of incorporation herewith enclosed.

C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.

Personally appeared before me the undersigned Notary

Public in and for the County of Peoria, Illinois, Charles

Watson, Agent of the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance

Company, who has acknowledged to me the foregoing

statement of the condition of the said Company as

correctly according to his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and official seal

this 20th day of May, A. D. 1857.

BECKNOLD BAILEY, N. P.

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

THOS. S. PAGE, Auditor.

Frankfort, Ky., July 27, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., July 27, 1857.

This is to certify that J. E. WATSON, Agent of the

Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Co., of Peoria, Ill., at

Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the

statement and exhibits required by the provisions of an

act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign

Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and

that he has shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned

auditor, that the said Company has an actual capital of at

least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as re-

quired by said act, the said J. E. Watson, as Agent aforesaid,

is hereby licensed and permitted to take and trans-

act business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky.,

for the term of one year from the date hereof. But

this license may be revoked if it should appear to the

undersigned, that since the filing of the said statement

the capital of the said Company has been reduced below

one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and

year above written.

THOS. S. PAGE, Auditor.

July 29, 1857—w&tw.

SENATOR II.

HAVING recently purchased (at a high price) this su-

perior imported BULL, I wish to breed him to

few cows at \$2000 each, with moderate charges

for keeping the cow.

SENIOR 2nd was calved in England on the 15th

day of April, 1856, and was imported by the

Imperial Company; and was bought, at the

sale, for \$2000 by Messrs. Allen and Card of Fayette

county. Though large he is elegantly formed and

proves himself to be a most excellent breeder, four-

fifths of his calves being beautiful roans, though he

is pure white. For blood and pedigree he should be

superior to any other American bull. Messrs. Dillard

& Dudley offered \$1,500 for his grand sire Sir Thomas

Fairfax, in England; and his sire, Senator 1st, was se-

lected by Mr. Stratford of Mr. Watson, of Bourbon,

the best bull in England, having taken the first premium

at the Royal Agricultural Fair that year.

Senator 2nd has been shown to the Fair at Lex-

ington, once against eight other excellent bulls, four

of which were imported; and has been beaten only by

Mr. Alexander's Grand Master.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Near Frankfort, Ky.

Oct. 31, 1856—H.

MELROSE FOR SALE.

WHAT BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND STOCK

FARM, situated a mile from the State Capital, City

of Frankfort, and extending to its limits, is offered for

sale. Nature has done much for its symmetry, beauty

and pure water, having more than a dozen springs

interposed over it, which never cease to flow. It

NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort,

for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Sat-

urday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the following resolu-

tion was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the

Company, have examined the report and exhibits of

the New York Life Insurance Company for the last

year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c.

to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the

perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially re-

commend it to the encouragement and support of the

whole community.

"It commenced its operations twenty years ago, with

\$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,050,000, 65, principally

invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mort-

gages, believed to be undoubtedly good.

"We know of no mode of investing money more pro-

fitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and

have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually

on the premium paid."

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.

R. C. WINTERSMITH, EMD. H. TAYLOR, THOS. S. PAGE, A. G. HODGES, CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN, Directors.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Amount of assets Jan. 1st, 1857, \$902,062 70

Amount of assets for premium, inter-

est, &c., to Jan. 1st, 1857, \$376,186 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death, interest on dividends,

and all other expenses, \$21,240 19

Accumulated and to Jan. 1st, 1856, \$1,050,000 65

It will be seen by the above statement that this Com-

pany is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring in-

formation in regard to insurance, will make applica-

tion to the undersigned. H. WINGATE, Agent.

W. C. SNEED, Medical Examiner.

Aug. 14, 1857.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK.

OFFICE NO. 4. WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00

AMOUNT OF ASSETS June 30, '55, 747,972 44

AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES, \$35,677 68

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merch-

andise, Ships in Port and their cargoes, Household

Furniture and personal property generally, against

losses by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly

Paid. H. WINGATE, Agent.

Aug. 14, 1857.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

BY

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES,

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Extensively printed Catalogue of the Fruit and Orna-

mental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above

named Nursery, may be had by

application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,

Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

WILLIAM MORRIS. JOHN J. HAMPTON

MORRIS & HAMPTON

HAVE just opened, in the room formerly occupied by

J. B. Lampton, on St. Clair street, next door to

Pirson's Confectionery, a large and well selected as-

sortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

just imported from the East, and equaling if not

surpassing in quality and style the goods of any

other establishment in the city. These articles are

ever before offered in this market. These articles are

now having been purchased only a few days since

from the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New

York, and are warranted of the best workmanship

and a la mode in pattern. The attention of purchasers is

particularly invited to their unrivaled assortment of fancy

shoes for both ladies and gentlemen's wear, selected for

summer use, and to their superb stock of hats, of every

shape and hue, from the recherche white silk vented

head-piece, as light, airy and cool as the finest of

the woolen skull-cap, or a soft straw hat. Their stock

of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

is large and well selected. The public are invited to

call and examine this stock of goods, and if they desire

to purchase new and good articles, will no doubt find

it to their advantage.

Frankfort, March 22, 1854—H.

GEORGE STALEY,

CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,

AND

LAND SURVEYOR.

Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 95

Randolph street, South side of the Clark and De-

arborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 14, 1855—H.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

CONVENTION,

CALLED TO MODIFY, AMEND OR RE-ADOPT

THE

CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY,

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Now published at the State of the Commonwealth

Office, at \$5 per copy.

The work contains 1130 pages, and is bound in the best

Law Binding.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLEWORKS.

WILLIAM CRAIK,

Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire

stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, Head-Stones,

GRAY & TODD.

CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts,

English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana

Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.

—ALSO—

PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.

OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS.

FRANKFORT, KY.

WE are now receiving a complete and choice selec-

tion of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,

consisting in part of

10 lbs. N. O. Sugar

30 lbs. Eastern Crushed Sugar

30 lbs. Eastern Powdered Sugar

10 lbs. Eastern Granulated Sugar

4 boxes Double Refined Lard Sugar

5 small Lard Sugar; just received and for

sale by

July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

MOLASSES—

15 lbs. Plantation Molasses, prime article.

30 half lbs. Plantation Molasses, prime article.

Just received and for sale by

July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

COFFEES—

50 sacks Old Eastern Rio Coffee, No. 1 article.

40 pounds Java Coffee, very fine; in store and for

sale by

July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES—

75 boxes Star Candles, assorted numbers;

20 boxes hard pressed Tallow Candles; in store and

for sale by

July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

SOAP—

25 boxes No. 1. Robin Soap;

10 boxes German Soap;

10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;

For soap put up in the following style;

2 boxes Castile Soap; in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CHEESE—

10 boxes New York Cheese, very fine;

30 boxes English Dairy in small boxes;

1 case Holland; in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE

Bottle or Draft—We have in store a full assortment

of the

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN;

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 year old; 50 barrels 2 year old;

in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FRUITS, &c.—

Oranges, Lemons

Pine-Apples, Figs,